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A Royal Wedding.

The marriage of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and Princess Stephanie of Belgium was most imposingly solemnized at the church of St. Augustine, in Vienna, on May the 10th. An hour before the beginning of the ceremony the church was densely crowded by a brilliant assembly. The streets were filled with people. At 11 o'clock the procession started from the palace and proceeded to the church, the archdukes and foreign princes in full uniform walking in pairs, followed by Prince Rudolph in the uniform of a major-general. Emperor Francis Joseph came next having on his right the King of the Belgians, both being in generals' uniforms. Then came the bride with the Empress of Austria and the Queen of the Belgians on either hand. The trains of the three ladies were borne by the principal ladies in waiting. Princess Stephanie wore a magnificent robe of cloth of silver, with a train elaborate in embroidery, orange blossoms arranged in bunches looping up the dress, and a veil of Brussels lace specially made for the occasion. Her mother, the queen, wore a blue velvet dress, trimmed with lace, and the empress wore a pale gray dress, trimmed with Brussels point lace. The trains of the foreign princesses and archduchesses were borne by pages and ladies of the palace. Another group of officers completed the procession. A fanfare of trumpets signaled the arrival of the cortege at the church door, where it was received by Cardinal Von Schwarzenburg at the head of his clergy. Their majesties took seats under a canopy over the throne. The bridal pair proceeded to their places before the sanctuary rails, where they offered a short prayer. After a brief address from the cardinal the marriage ceremony was proceeded with. At the moment when the rings were exchanged, peals broke forth from the bells of the city, and salvos of artillery were fired. At the conclusion of the ceremony a Te Deum was sung, after which the Hofburg choir executed an old German march. The newly married pair accompanied by the other imperial and royal personages then returned to the city palace of Hofburg. In commemoration of the marriage Emperor Francis Joseph has founded 22 scholarships at various schools and has given 100,000 florins for the free admission of ten pupils to the establishment for the education of daughters of officers. He has also granted complete or partial amnesty to 331 persons imprisoned for various offences.

ASTONISHED at the latter getting away scott-free, an officer of the Fifty-second asked our hero how he could be such a fool as not to shoot that Frenchman.

"Is it shooting, ye mane, sir?" asked he. "Sure, how could I shoot him when I wasn't loaded?"

"You John Wesley, if you don't take that brat out of here while I am writing this poem on "A Mother's Love," I'll cuff the side of his head off," said a fashionable Galveston lady of a literary turn of mind to her husband the other day.

IN PERILOUS WATERS.

'Bout ship! O brother mariners!
'Tis needful we should flee;
For pleasure spreads her luring net
Beneath this hungry sea.
'Twere death to us did we but pass
Yon ridge of creamy foam;
There, in a sea-cave, fathoms deep,
The siren makes her home.

O'er lucent waves of golden green
Soft breezes bear along
To ears that will not be beguiled
The wanton's dulcet song.
We scorn the glamour of her face,
A flame with hot desire;
No charm lies in her baleful look
Of eyes that scorch like fire.

Her kisses pall, her love is false—
So quick to seaward sail;
For kinder is the stress of waves,
Less cruel is the gale.
The heaven of our hope doth lie
Hard by a brighter shore;
There we may strike our tattered sails,
And rest us evermore!

Charity's Reward.

In the first cabin of the steamer bound to Quebec, they dined sumptuously, and lived a happy luxurious life.

In the steerage—Heaven have mercy! how they suffered!

Millicent Day shivered to her very soul when she thought of it, and wondered often why such things should be, why some were so rich, and some were so poor; some so utterly alone, unloved, and neglected. Had she been able to act as she chose, there would have been a grand transformation scene that dirty steerage very soon, and tables covered with choice dainties would have risen through the floor and snow-white linen, and fresh, soft couches would have taken the place of the rags, and hard berths, and general shabbiness.

But one girl, though she were a rich one, had little in her power on that desolate waste of waters. Still, that little Millicent did. She had in her posession biscuits, and conserves, and delicate dainties prepared for her own comfort during the voyage; and thinking that at the cabin table she had all she needed, she played the Lady Bountiful with these small stores; choosing for her principal *proteges* an Italian woman and her gaunt children, who seemed to her to be the most wretched of them all, and to whom, speaking the language well, she could make herself understood.

In vain her friends remonstrated; in vain the captain declared that he should forbid such dangerous work among the emigrants. Millicent had her own way. Once a day, at least, she penetrated into the Inferno below the comparative Paradise of her own domain, and fed those poor parched lips with her dainties, and comforted the mother, when her youngest lay at death's door, with her innocent sympathy. And the woman grew to love her, and the wan, but classical faces of the boys lit up when she approached. And when, with land in sight, the little heiress emptied her purse into the dark hand of the penniless steerage passenger, and made her, for the moment, rich and full of hope, she turned with severe earnestness to her eldest boy.

"Never forget to pray to the Madonna for this beautiful Signorina!" she cried. "Remember that it is all that you can do, and my dying curse upon you if you forget it!"

And with this fierce adjuration to her children and a prayer that fell like liquid silver from her lips for "the Signorina," she parted from Millicent, who went to her beautiful home and her friends saddened and softened by the scenes that she had witnessed, and remembered them a long, long while.

She had given the woman her address, but the poor woman did not come to her. What fate befel her, Millicent did not know; and, in time, the memory of those well cut classical faces, gaunt and meagre from starvation but with a strange wild beauty about them nevertheless, ceased to haunt her—perhaps because one face had taken possession of her fancy, as one face will, sooner or later, of that of every woman.

John Blair, a young engineer and architect, had met her, and looked into her eyes, had touched her hand, had uttered those subtle compliments that win a woman's heart so easily; and though he was neither rich nor great, he was the one man of men to her.

Six months from the day of their meeting John Blair and Millicent Day were married, and a happier pair it would have been hard to find. They yielded mutually to each other's wishes, and consequently grew to have the same desires, so that at last no yielding was necessary.

Only in one thing did Millicent prove herself obstinate—nothing could tempt her on an ocean voyage.

A visit to his native England and a tour in Europe was John's anticipated pleasure: but her experience in crossing the ocean had made her averse to its repetition.

"Whether I saw them or not, the faces of the steerage passengers would haunt me," she said; "and I cannot endure the idea of setting foot upon an ocean steamer again."

So John, who had no wish to go alone, left the latter to the cure of time, who brought them few sorrows and much joy, and now and then laid upon Millicent's breast a little token of his flight; so that at last a boy almost as tall as herself called Millicent mother, and the nursery was musical with little voices.

Then, braver and older, and more willing than ever to do anything to make John happy, Millicent agreed to the European trip; and leaving the little ones to the tender care of grandmamma, and grandpapa, the married lovers took their places in a great ocean palace, and left land behind them, for awhile at least.

"It might be," Millicent thought, as she remembered her darling babes with tears in her eyes—"might be forever, if the sea were cruel."

But the sea was kind. No storms arose. They crossed the Atlantic in safety, and traversed Europe with none but pleasurable events until at last they found themselves in Naples and ready, one bright morning, to do, what all visitors to Naples must desire to do—namely, ascend Mount Vesuvius.

They mounted their horses, and led by a guide, ascended the mountain to a certain resting-place, where it is customary to dismount, and, leaving their steeds behind, trust to one's feet and the guide for further advancement.

"Is heaven lovelier than this?" asked Millicent, clinging to her husband, and bursting, she hardly knew why, into a flood of tears.

But the guide did not leave them to their feast of beauty undisturbed. He made them do Vesuvius properly; peep into the crater, possess themselves of a piece of lava, witness the process of cooking an egg in the hot sand, and go through with the rest of the formula.

Then it seemed time to return; and John, glancing at his watch, counted the time that lay between them and their inn at Naples, and they began their descent.

Suddenly, at a spot where some large trees enlivened the desolation of the rough road, the guide paused and uttered a cry.

Before them, risen as it seemed from the very ground, stood a group of men—rough, savage-looking fellows, armed with guns, and wearing broad hats—who, without further parley, surrounded them and seizing the bridles of their horses, and tying the hands of the trembling guide behind them, led them away over the rough roads in silence.

John Blair was no coward; but to endeavor to resist such a force would have been sheer folly in a single man. Booty, as he reflected, was probaly their object, and his wife's safety was his first thought. Holding her hand in his, he comforted her as well as possible; and finally, with a sinking heart, obeyed the orders of one who seemed to be captain, and dismounted at the entrance of an old ruin, into which they were forced, but not over roughly, to enter.

It was an ancient and dilapidated hall, with a fire burning at one end; and here their conductors left them for a while alone, fastening the door behind them.

Then, and then only, the poor guide fell to wringing his hands and weeping, and imploring the lady and gentleman to pay whatever ransom was required.

Meanwhile, Millicent, overcome with terror, wept upon her husband's breast, and he found it impossible to comfort her. Indeed, the savage aspect of the men, and the accounts that he had heard of banditti outrages left him but little hope.

Then it was that they heard the sound of returning feet without, and presently the unfastening of a door.

A figure entered, and going to the fire, which had nearly smouldered out, flung on it some dry wood, which instantly kindled into a blaze, and by its flame lit two torches, which were thrust into sconces pendant from the wall.

By this welcome light they saw that it was that of a woman, who seemed to have brought some food for them upon a sort of wooden tray.

She was old, and gaunt, and bent; but her features had a strange beauty about them, nevertheless, and awakened in Millicent's mind a memory too vague and indefinite for words. She had seen the face before; it might be in some of those old pictures at Rome—that brown skin, those classical out-lines, that gaunt meagreness that seemed to blight what once had been beautiful. Yes, somewhere she remembered it. In another moment the truth flashed upon her, as the woman knelt down to deposit the tray upon the floor. She uttered a little cry; a shriller one responded to it, and the gaunt creature lay prostrate before her, kissing her garments.

"It is the Signorina!" she cried.

And Millicent knew the Italian woman of the steerage, whom she had succored so many years before.

"Then it is thus that Giacomo returns a benefit!" cried the woman. "My maledictions upon him! But he did not know you—he did not remember as I do. Wait. Have no fear! You are safe!"

Then another memory dawned upon Millicent; and, in the captain of those bandits, she knew the boy whose eyes had been fixed upon her face when his mother bade him pray for her eternally.

In another moment he was there, and Millicent knew that they were safe. Bad as he must have been, a bandit and an outlaw, this Italian had retained his gratitude.

The kindness of the young heiress to the wretched emigrants had not been forgotten, and the man who had returned to his own land to lead a lawless life had cherished her memory fondly in his breast. He fed them with the best he had to give, and prayed for them to the saints and the Madonna; and his own hand red with many a man's blood led them safely from his forest fastnesses to a spot where the lights from the city of Naples seemed to smile a welcome to them.

—The wheat crop of 1881 will be short.

"The Moabite Stone."

Capt. Renczynski has written an interesting book on "The last of the Anakim in the Land of Moab," in which he gives some particulars as to his studies of the inscription on the famous Moabite stone. In August, 1868, the Rev. F. Klein, of the Church Missionary society, while in the Land of Moab, near Dibon, was informed by an Arab that near by there was a black Basalt stone inscribed with ancient characters. Upon going to the locality indicated he found lying among the ruins a stone about three feet ten inches high, two feet broad and 14½ inches thick, rounded at top and bottom, and containing thirty-four lines of inscription running across the stone. Mr. Klein at this time did not appreciate the importance of the discovery, and he merely copied a few words from the stone. He, however, took measures to secure the stone for the Berlin museum, but made little progress with his negotiations. A few weeks afterward Capt. Warren, the agent of the Palestine Exploration fund, was informed of the existence of the stone, but he took no action in the matter, knowing that the Prussian consul was endeavoring to secure it. In the beginning of the following year Capt. Warren was astonished to learn, as was also M. Clermont Ganneau, of the French consulate at Jerusalem, that no copy or "squeze" of the inscription had been taken. Towards the close of the year 1859 the latter not only sent men to obtain squezes, who quarreled in the presence of the Arabs, but offered $375 for the stone, whereas £80 had already been promised by the Prussian government, and accepted by those who claimed the ownership of the stone. At this stage the government of Nablus demanded the prize for itself, and the Moabites, exasperated at his rapacity, "sooner than give it up put a fire under it and threw cold water on it, and so broke it, and then distributed the bits among the different families, to be placed in the granaries and act as blessings upon the corn; for they said that without the stone a blight would fall upon their crops." After immense trouble M. Clermont-Ganneau recovered some twenty of these fragments, containg 613 letters, while several small pieces were acquired by the Palestine exploration fund. These fragments, when united, were found to contain 669 words, out of a total of 1,100 which the complete stone must have contained. The greater part of the missing letters were recovered from the squezes taken before the stone was broken by the ruthless Moabites, "so that only thirty-five words, fifteen half-words and eighteen letters—less than one-seventh of the whole—remain to be supplied from conjecture." With reference to the characters engraved on the stone, the general opinion is that they are Phœnician, also called Samaritan, such as were used by the Jews before the captivity. Dr. Gidsburg, who has executed a translation of the inscriptions, says that these characters were common B. C. 700 to all the races of western Asia, and were used in Nineveh, Phœnicia, Jerusalem, Samaria, Moab, Cilicia and Cyprus. With reference to the inscription on the stone itself, it may be stated that it records some remarkable events in the reign of Mesha, King of Moab, who is mentioned in the second book of Kings (iii., 4, 5), and who had rebelled against Israel after the death of Ahab. The first part of the inscription narrates the circumstances which led to the stone being erected, while the second part relates to the public works undertaken by Mesha after he had overcome his Jewish foes, and the third part celebrates his victory over the Edomites. The rendering of Capt. Renczynski represents the result of "nine years' toil and labor."

Coca.

"Coca," the "beloved narcotic of the Peruvian Indian," was first named botanically through the labors of Joseph de Jussieu. The history of the most noted botanist is a melancholy one. He left France in 1735, in the memorable expedition of M. La Condamine, and after M. La Condamine left South America, M. Jussieu continued his botanical researches, making numerous journeys on foot, notably those to the cinchona regions. The result of fifteen years' labors were contained in certain cases of dried plants, etc., and a native servant at Buenos Ayres, thinking these cases contained money, stole them, and this loss had such an effect on poor Jussieu that he returned to France in 1771 deprived of reason.

The Coca is the great source of comfort and enjoyment to the Peruvian Indian. It is to him what the kava-kava is to the South Sea Islander, the betel to the Hindoo and Malay, and tobacco to the rest of mankind, but with this difference it produces invigorating effects. The Peruvian Indian looks upon coca with veneration. In the palmy days of the Uncas or Yucas, coca was sacrificed to the sun, the high priest or Huillac Umu chewed it during the ceremony, and before the arrival of the Spaniards, coca was used in lieu of money. After the Spanish conquest, much was done to prescribe its use, because as a council of bishops held in 1569, said it was a "useless and pernicious leaf, and on account of the belief stated to be entertained by the Indians, that the habit of chewing cocoa gave them strength, which is an illusion of the devil." Coca, indeed, from its popularity, being used by about eight millions of people, has always had a great commercial importance, and one viceroy, Don Francisco Toledo, issued no less than seventy ordinances concerning coca in the space of four years (1570-1574).

The coca plant is a scrub of four to six feet high, with straight and alternate branches and leaves like those of the tea plant, and is cultivated at elevations of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea in the warm valleys of the eastern slopes of the Andes. Here the only alternations of climate is from wet to dry, frost is unknown, and it rains more or less every month of the year. The seeds are sown on the surface of the soil as soon as the rainy season commences, and begin to sprout in a fortnight, being carefully watered, and protected from the sun by a thatched roof. The following year the seedlings are transplanted in a soil carefully broken up and freed from weeds. The ancient custom was to raise the plants in terraces on the hillsides, but now plantations on the level ground are resorted to, although Indians aver that plants raised under the former conditions yield a much superior quality of leaf. At the end of eighteen months the first harvest is ready, and the picking of the leaves, performed by women and children, is very carefully proceeded with, so as not to injure the young and still tender shoots. As soon as one crop of leaves is removed, if well watered, and the ground carefully weeded, another crop is ready in about forty days. A plant continues to yield for about forty years, and Dr. Poeppig gives the profit of a coca plantation as about 45 per cent. Each picker carries a piece of cloth, in which the leaves, plucked one by one, are placed. These leaves are then taken to the drying yard, formed of slate flags. Here the leaves are spread out in thin layers, and carefully dried in the sun. Too much exposure to the sun spoils the flavor of the leaf, and if heaped too much together, the leaves ferment and become fetid. As soon as dried, the leaves are packed in bags made of banana leaves, with an outside covering of cloth, or packed tightly in large parcels of about 50 lb each.

In the Sandia district of Caravaya, two varieties of coca are recognized, the Ypara and Hatun Yunca, the latter having a larger leaf than the former.

In Boliva, coca is treated as a government monopoly, and the right is generally farmed out. In 1850, coca brought into that country's exchequer a sum of $200,000. The whole yield of coca in South America is estimated at thirty millions of pounds. Coca soon deteriorates in keeping, Indians treat it as valueless if kept longer than seven months.

Such is the faith in coca, that it is believed if a dying man can but taste a coca leaf when placed on his tongue, his future bliss is assured. No Indian is without his *cuspa* or coca bag made of llama cloth, and three times a day, sitting down, he takes leaf by leaf and rolls them up in his mouth till he forms a ball. Then applying a small quantity of powder consisting of carbonate of potash, made by burning the stalks of the quinoa plant, mixed with lime and water he goes on his way rejoicing. The use of coca is widely spread. The shepherd on the cold slopes of the Andes has but this and a little maize as his sole nourishment, and the runner messenger looks to it as his solace and support. As to the properties of coca, it seems very evident that it allows of a greater amount of fatigue, with a lesser amount of nourishment, and prevents difficulty of respiration in ascending steep mountain slopes. It has an agreeable and aromatic taste, accompanied by a slight irritation, which excites the flow of saliva. When made into a tea, in taste it is like that of green tea, and effectually prevents drowsiness. Applied externally as a poultice, it moderates rheumatic pains, brought on by exposure to cold and wet, and also cures headache.

Mr. Markman chewed coca leaf very frequently, and states that he found it to produce an agreeable soothing feeling, that he could endure longer abstinence from food with less inconvenience, and that when using it, he could ascend precipitous mountain sides with a feeling of lightness and elasticity, and without losing breath. He also considers it the least injurous of all other like substances, even when taken in excess, and at the same time, the most soothing and invigorating.

Traveling in Olden Times.

A careful inspection of the vehicles of former times leads us to the conclusion that our forefathers were lined with zinc and copper-fastened—for nothing short of it could have withstood the joltings and jarrings, the bouncings and bumpings entailed upon those who used any other method of locomotion except that which nature provides. The chariot in which General and Mrs. Washington went to Philadelphia upon his election to the Presidency was no doubt an instrument of torture. To the discomforts of this rambling old carriage may be added, for the General, the incessant wagging of Mrs. Washington's tongue, for it is a well-known fact, that Martha was of a shrewish nature, and made no bones of giving the General her views in a very forcible manner. The method of traveling which they pursued gave publicity to the fact that the General had a curtain lecture every night for a a night cap. In the course of their journey they arranged to spend the nights at the houses of the gentry scattered along between Mount Vernon and Philadelphia—and Martha was often heard to nag her lord and master until a loud snore announced that the General was safe in the land of dreams from all worldly annoyances.

The chariot was the acknowledged mark of aristocracy. A journey in these days entailed a retinue, somewhat after the following order:

1. Marster and Missis in a carriage.
2. Marster's "boy" on horseback, with a led horse for Marster to ride when he wished to stretch his legs.
3. A wagon coutaining two hair trunks and Missis's maid.

The rate of progression was about four miles an hour.

The habit of carrying servants even on neighborly visits, obtained in Virginia and Maryland until the abolition of slavery. A form of entertaining, called "spending the day," was in fashion. This consisted in going to a friend's house early in the morning, and staying until late in the evening, consuming the interval in a succession of meals. Besides the visitors, the coachman and horses, there was usually a "maid," who sat on the rack behind the carriage, swinging her legs in ecstatic delight at the prospect of "going abroad."

Chaises were the only two-seated vehicles in use, and were something like a modern top buggy, except that it had but two wheels. Consequently, going up hill, the occupants were being spilled out behind, and going down hill they were spilled out before.

A Matter of History.

In the year 1785, the State of Franklin was formed out of a portion of North Carolina, embracing the present territory of the State of Tennesse, and the Legislature of the aforesaid State of Franklin passed the following fee and salary bill: His Excellency the Governor, per anum, 1,000 deer skins; His Honor the Chief Justice, 500 deer skins; the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, 500 raccoon skins; the Treasurer of the State, 450 raccoon skins; each county clerk, 300 beaver skins; Clerk of the House of Commons, 200 raccoon skins; member of the Assembly, per diem, three raccoon skins; justices' fee for signing a warrant, one muskrat skin; to the constable for serving a warrant, one mink skin. Enacted into a law the 28th day of October, 1789, under the great seal of the State. This seems to be a matter of historical truth, just as tobacco was once made to answer the purpose of currency in Virginia.

The Diffusion of Seeds.

In a very large number of cases the diffusion of seeds is effected by animals. To this class belong the fruits and berries. In them an outer fleshy portion becomes pulpy, and generally sweet, inclosing the seeds It is remarkable that such fruits, in order, doubtless to attract animals, are, like flowers, brightly colored—as, for instance, the cherry, currant, apple, peach, plum, strawberry, raspberry and many others. This color, moreover, is not present in the unripe fruit, but is rapidly developed at maturity. In such cases the actual seed is generally protected by a dense, sometimes almost stony, covering, so that it escapes digestion, while its germination is perhaps hastened by the heat of the animal's body. It may be said that the skin of apple and pear pips is comparatively soft; but then they are imbedded in a stringy core, which is seldom eaten. These colored fruits form a considerable part of the food of monkeys in the tropical regions of the earth, and we can I think, hardly doubt that these animals are guided by the colors, just as we are, in selecting the ripe fruit. This has a curious bearing on an interesting question as to the power of distinguishing color possessed by our ancestors in bygone times. Magnus and Geiger, relying on the well-known fact that the ancient languages are poor in words for color, and that in the oldest books—as, for instance, in the Vedas, the Rendavesta, the Old Testament, and the writings of Homer or Hesiod—though of course, the heavens are referred to over and over again, its blue color is never dwelt on, have argued that the ancients were very deficient in the power of distinguishing colors, and especially blue. In our own country Mr. Gladstone has lent the weight of his great authority to the same conclusion. For my part I can not accept this view. There are it seems to me, very strong reasons against it, into which I can not, of course, now enter; and though I should rely mainly on other considerations, the colors of fruits are not, I think, without significance. If monkeys and apes could distinguish them, surely we may infer that even the most savage of men could do so too. Zeuxis would never have deceived the birds if he had not had a fair perception of color. In these instances of colored fruits the fleshy edible part more or less surrounds the true seeds; in others the actual seeds themselves become edible. In the former the edible part serves as a temptation to animals; in the latter it is stored up for the use of the plants itself. When, therefore, the seeds themselves are edible. they are generally protected by more or less hard or bitter envelopes, for instance the horse-chestnut, beech, Spanish chestnut, walnut, &c. That these seeds are used for food by squirrels and other animals is, however, by no means necessarily an evil to the plant, for the result is that they are often carried some distance and then dropped, or stored up and forgotten, so that in this way they get carried away from the parent tree.

Bunions or Boils.

"Is it against the laws of this city to have corns on your feet?" inquired Theodore Rembo as he found himself before the bar of justice, in Detroit.

"No, sir, nor on the top of your head if you want 'em there. The city ordinances of Detroit and the laws of Michigan are very liberal on the subject of corns."

"Well, sir, last night I was walking along one of our streets, hobbling because my corns hurt me so, when a fiend grabbed me by the collar, called me a drunkard, and dragged me to a dungeon."

"How awful mean in him!" sighed the court.

"When I have corns can't I hobble if its more convenient than walking?"

"Certainly."

"Well, corns was what ailed me, and I demand that the officer apologize to me and that I be set at liberty."

"Let us listen to the officer's story first. Go ahead Mr. Bluecoat."

"This man," began the officer, "bumped against at least a dozen pedestrians, fell against a window and broke it, and was lying down on the car track when I gathered him in. He smelled so bad of whiskey when I brought him in that we had to burn coffee in the room."

"Well!" queried the court as he turned to the prisoner.

"I say it was corns."

"How many have you got?"

"Ten."

"Show 'em up. I haven't seen a real old-fashioned corn in about eighteen years,'

"Do you think I'm going to pull my boots off before the crowd? I guess I've got a little modesty left."

"Then I'll take care of it for you. I shall exile you for thirty days."

"For what?"

"Corns and modesty, alias drunk and disorderly. That's all, my man, and now please fall back and give some of the other hungry mortals a chance to say they have bunions or boils."

Do Your Work Well.

Daniel Webster gives an account of a petty insurance case that was brought to him when a young lawyer in Portsmouth. Only a small amount was involved and a twenty-dollar fee was all that was promised. He saw that, to do his clients full justice, a journey to Boston, to consult the Law Library, would be desirable. He would be out of pocket by such an expedition, and for his time he would receive no adequate compensation. After a little hesitation, he determined to do his very best, cost what it might. He accordingly went to Boston, looked up the authorities, and gained the case. Years after this, Webster, then famous, was passing through New York. An important insurance case was to be tried the day after his arrival, and one of the counsel had been suddenly taken ill. Money was no object, and Webster was begged to name his terms and conduct the case. "I told them," said Mr. Webster, "that it was preposterous to expect me to prepare a legal argument at a few hours' notice. They insisted, however, that I should look at the papers; and this, after some demur, I consented to do. Well, it was my old twenty-dollar case over again, and, as I never forget anything, I had all the authorities at my fingers' ends. The Court knew that I had no time to prepare, and were astonished at the range of my requirements. So, you see, I was handsomely paid both in fame and money for that journey to Boston; and the moral is that good work is rewarded in the end, though, to be sure, one's self-approval should be enough.

A Mystical Plant.

Human cunning and human credulity have dowered with mystery certain plants which are worthy of being considered the most beautiful and passive of creative objects. One plant, at least, has been said to utter shrieks in being torn from the earth, and to have avenged the violence by causing the death of him who removed it. This plant was the mandragora of the poets—the mandrake of Scriptures—a species of the *Salanoe* or nightshade tribe, the belief in whose qualities as a sedative or a charm was as old as the days of the childless Rachel. Indigenous to the East, where probably its uses as an anodyne and soporific were early known to the initiated, it may be that, in order to enhance the wonder of its effects and prevent the extirpation of the root by its too common use, miraculous powers were imputed to it, and superstition hedged it around with fabled terrors. The evil reputation of the plant procured it subsequently the name of *Atropa Mandragora*, by which our oldest botanists distinguish it—a name borrowed from the most terrible of the Fates, Atropos, and since transferred to its relative, *Atropa Belladonna* (dwale, or "deadly nightshade"). So potent and valuable were the medical uses of the root, at a time when few anodyes were known, that the ancient Romans made it the subject of a weird ritual, without which they would have deemed it impious to have taken it from the earth. The operator stood with his back to the wind, drew three circles round the root with a point of a sword, poured a libation on the ground, and, turning to the west, began to dig it up. The root of the mandrake, a plant with a tap root, frequently forked, as we see that of the radish, and covered with fibrous rootlets, was easily convertible into a grotesque likeness of the human form. In the time of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, little images made of mandrake roots, called *abrunes* were imported in large number from Germany, and found a ready sale in England. The fable of the wondrous powers of these vegetable idols was easily accepted by our superstitious ancestors, and the peddlers who traveled about from place to place with cases of them drove a brisk trade. Sir Francis Bacon had them in his mind's eye when we wrote, "Some plants there are, but rare, that have a mossy or downy root, and likewise that have a number of thread-like beards, as the mandrake, whereof witches and impostors make an ugly image, giving it the form of a face at tod of the root, leaving those strings to make a broad beard to the foot. It is to the credit of the old herbalists, Gerard and Turner, that they both essayed, without fear of consequences, to dig up and examine for themselves the dreaded mandrake, and lost no time in publishing the fallacy of the weird stories told of it.

Under the Snow.

The remarkable case of Elizabeth Woodcock, who was buried under the snow, is especially striking. In the winter of 1799 she was returning on horseback from Cambridge (England) to her home in a neighboring village, and having dismounted for a few minutes the horse ran away from her. At 7 o'clock on a winter evening she sat down under a thicket, cold, tired and disheartened. Snow came on; she was too weak to rise, and the consequence was that by the morning the snow had heaped around her to a height of two feet above her head as she sat. She had strength enough to thrust a twig, with her handkerchief at the top of it, through the snow, to serve as a signal and to admit a little daylight. Torpor supervenee, and she knew little more of what passed around her. Night succeeded day, and day again broke, but there she remained, motionless and foodless. Not senseless, however, for she could hear church bells and village sounds—nay, even the voice and conversation of some of her neighbors. Four whole days she thus remained—one single pinch of snuff being her only substitute for food during this time, and this even she found had lost its pungency. On the fifth day a thaw commenced, and she suffered greatly, but still without being able to extricate herself. It was not until the eighth day that the handkerchief was espied by a villager, who with many others, had long been seeking for her. Stooping down he said:

"Are you there, Elizabeth Woodcock?"

She had strength enough to reply, faintly:

"Dear John Stittle, I know your voice. For God's sake help me out."

She died about half a year afterward, through mismanagement of frost-bitten toes; but it was fully admitted that no one, unless cased in snow, could have lived out of those eight days and nights in such a place without food.

Changing Their Base.

The legend runs that the fine Norman Church of Godshill, in the Isle of Wight, was to have been built in the valley, but the builders every morning found the previous day's work had been destroyed during the night and the stones carried to the top of the hill. Considering this as a Divine indication where the holy structure was to be built, they accordingly reared it on that prominent site, where for miles round it still forms a graceful and beautiful object. A similiar legend is related with reference to the Church of Ste. Marie du Castel, in Guersney, where it is currently reported that fairies where the agents, while others assert it was the work of angels. Indeed it would appear that in days gone by the invisible beings, of whatever nature they were who according to tradition, so often interfered in the building of some sacred edifice, generally selected for its site the most inconvenient spot, and not infrequently a steep hill. The Church of Breedon in Leicestershire, for instance, stands on a high hill, with the village as its foot. Tradition, however, says that when the site of the church was first fixed upon, a central spot in the village was chosen. The foundations were not only dug, but the builders commenced the fabric. It was to no purpose; for all they built in the course of the day was carried away by doves during the night-time, and skilullly built exactly in the same manner on the hill where the church stands. Both founder and workmen, awed and terrified by this extraordinary procedure, were afraid to build the church on its original site, and agreed to finish the one begun by the doves.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23., '81.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

P. C. Weidemyer and J. M. Dick, preachers.

Rev. J. M. Dick will preach next Sunday evening.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—M. I. Jamison, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday school at 1½ P. M.—D. A. Musser, supt.

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday evening.

United Brethren.

Rev. Tullheim, Preacher-in-charge.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—Communion services in Millheim next Sunday morning. Preparatory services Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Preaching also on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—H. E. Duck, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 355, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. DEININGER, Sec. R. A. BUEHLER, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's Block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. RUPTER, Pres't.

Announcements of Candidates.

The following is our scale of charges for the announcement of candidates for nomination by the ensuing Democratic county convention—strictly cash in advance: Sheriff, Prothonotary and Treasurer—$5 each; Associate Judge and Register—$4 each; Commissioner and Recorder—$3 each; Auditor—$1. Candidates must pledge themselves to support the ticket nominated.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that GEO. W. SPANGLER, of Potter township is a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that D. C. KELLER, of Potter township, is a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that JOHN B. LEATHERS, of Howard township, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that THOMAS J. DUNKEL, of Rush township, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that JOHN COLDREN, of Gregg township, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that S. K. FAUST, of Miles township, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that MICHAEL KERSTETTER, of Spring township, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that DANIEL T. WIELAND, of Harris township, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that JOSEPH L. NEFF, of Boggs township, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that L. T. MUNSON, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. HARPER, is a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to Democratic rules.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that JOHN RISHEL, of Potter township, is a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that JOHN K. RUNKLE, of Potter township, is a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to Democratic rules.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that JOHN WOLF of Miles township, is a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that B. E. DUCK, of Penn township, is a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that JOHN HOY, Jr., of Marion township, is a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. GRIEST, of Unionville, is a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that B. H. ARNEY, of Potter township, is a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that SAMUEL DECKER, of Walker township is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that C. ALEXANDER, of Penn township, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that JOE W. FURY, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for the office of Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that T. B. JAMISON, of Gregg township, is a candidate for the office of Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that JAMES A. McCLAIN, of Boggs township, is a candidate for the office of Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that HENRY BECK, of Spring township, is a candidate for the office of Register, subject to Democratic rules.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that FRANK E. BIBLE, of Spring township, is a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that JOHN MYERS, of Harris township, is a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to Democratic rules.

Democratic County Committee.

The following persons have been named as members of the Democratic County Committee for 1881.

Bellefonte, W. W.....	Nicholas Redding.
Bellefonte, N. W.....	Charles Schrader.
Bellefonte, S. W.....	Edward Brown, Jr.
Milesburg.....	O P Kreamer.
Millheim.....	D L Zerby.
Unionville.....	A Toner Leathers.
Howard.....	George Wistar.
Philipsburg.....	A J Graham.
Benner.....	Jerry Roan.
Boggs.....	James A McClain.
Burnside.....	Oscar Holt.
Curtin.....	John McClosky.
College.....	Jacob Bottorf.
Ferguson, old.....	John T. McCormick.
Ferguson, new.....	Miles Walker.
Gregg, south.....	Henry Krumrine, Sr.
Gregg, north.....	James Duck.
Halfmoon.....	John Ward.
Haines.....	Solomon Ettlinger.
Harris.....	John A Rupp.
Howard.....	John A Dunkle.
Huston.....	Henry Hale.
Liberty.....	W H Gardner.
Marion.....	Perry Combo.
Miles.....	Samuel K Faust.
Patton.....	John Reed.
Penn.....	Christ Alexander.
Potter, north.....	John Shannon.
Potter, south.....	James McClintic.
Rush.....	John Doulan.
Snow Shoe.....	Abel Campbell.
Spring.....	John Noll.
Taylor.....	William Calderwood.
Union.....	S K Fenwick.
Walker.....	Ambrose McMullen.
Worth.....	Marshall Lewis.

P. GRAY MEEK, Chairman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb 1.

Dissensions in the Republican Party.

Our Republican friends have their sore troubles in the very beginning of the administration of the scholarly and amiable Garfield. Dissensions and divisions appear on every hand. Mahone, Riddleberger, Gorham, Dorsey, Blaine and Conkling, are forced to the surface in rapid succession as troublesome factors, disturbing the peace and harmony of the party. If matters continue at the present rate the party itself will soon fall to pieces from want of cohesion, rottenness and utter corruption. Just now, Ex-Senator Conkling is the rock on which the turbulent waves break and divide; and to show how widely the bosses diverge we quote the New York *Tribune* and Gen. Grant, as representative authorities of the two leading factions. The *Tribune* says:

Consider for a moment Mr. Conkling's personal character, his relation with his fellow-men, his habit of command, his affectation of superiority, his lofty carriage, his dictatorial manners, his belligerent disposition, his touchiness and his implacability—could anything be more absurd than to present such a man to the public for sympathy as one who had been conspired against, ridiculed, and abused? The country is beginning to get some idea of the value of Conkling's service to the Republican party. He resigned his seat in the Senate, ordered Mr. Platt to resign his, and turned the control of that body over to the Democratic party. He then came to this State and devoted all his energies to bespattering the Republican President and the Republican Secretary of State with lies and slanders, going far beyond all Democratic efforts in that direction.

After giving Conkling such a bad character bill the *Tribune* rather unwittingly confesses that this very bold, bad man has ruled the Republican party with imperio power for the last eight years. Hear what it says:

Through two Presidential terms he had a surfeit of Federal patronage, was the equal in power of the President and stronger than Cabinets; his dictum was law in the Senate and the rule of social life in the White House; at his beck little men were put forward and great men degraded; he bore magnificent sway. From those who had the audacity to differ with him he withdrew his imperial social ostracism; toward the unfortunate who had incurred his resentment he was uncompromising and implacable. He tolerated no approach except from sycophants, and over them he lorded it. To an administration that by its purity and dignity and good works raised up his party from disaster and made its triumph possible he accorded only the eminence of deserving his contempt. To a great party that had meekly endeavored to conciliate him for the offence of differing with him as to who should be its candidate for the first place, by giving the second to his nearest friend, he yielded first a sullen acquiescence and then loftily, and upon what he claims were conditions, a reluctant support. He was blasted, as he might well be, with his own importance.

So far the *Tribune*. Now hear what Gen. Grant, who for eight years was the petted and pampered idol of his party, and who to-day has a stronger personal following than any man in it has to say on the subject. In an interview by a Chicago *News* reporter he delivers himself as follows:

"If you want to know what I think of the manner in which Mr. Conkling has been treated by the president I will tell you without any hesitation. I think it is most outrageous, and if you want to know where I stand in the present contest I will tell you that I am with Conkling and Platt. Mr. Conkling is my friend. He has been a warm supporter of mine, but for all that I do not owe him so much to-day as Garfield. It is true Mr. Conkling did not support Garfield in the Chicago convention, but he saved him in November. Without New York state Mr. Garfield could not have been elected and without Mr. Conkling New York state would not have been republican."

After much delay the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has at last decided that the capital stock of building associations must be taxed under the law the same as other corporations. It may be that technically speaking the court could not conclude otherwise as our laws now stand, but at the same time the obnoxious decision proves that neither the legislature nor the court understand the object, spirit and scope of building associations, which is but another name for saving banks of the poor. Of course there is now no appeal from the decision of our court of last resort, but we hope that immediate steps will be taken to lift the unjust burden by proper legislation as soon as it can be obtained.

Hon. C. S. Wolf, of Union county, is out for Governor. He said so himself the other Saturday, while addressing a crowd of his friends at Lewisburg. Go in Charley, in Gen. Beaver, you will find a foeman worthy of your steel.

The state greenback convention met at Pottsville last week and nominated R. W. Jackson, of Mercer county, for state treasurer.

Gov. Hoyt vetoed the judicial apportionment bill passed by the recent legislature. The veto message was filed in the office of the Secretary of the commonwealth on the 18th. It is an able document in which the Gov. shows conclusively that the bill is clearly unconstitutional besides adding heavily to the expenses of the state. The Gov. deserves credit for the timely veto. He submits a plan of his own for the reorganization of the judiciary, which seems to be practicable and good, and has the advantage of not increasing either the present number of judges nor their salaries, which are already a heavy burden to the state.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., June 17, '81.

The President is kinder to Sunday School children—much kinder—than to Virginia Readjuster Democrats. Delegations of both have visited him of late, and there was a great deal of difference in his treatment of them. He was cordial and kind to the children, perhaps, because he knew they were pure and honest, and short and unkind to the Readjusters—the disturbers of Democracy—because he knew they were not honest. Whether the President is or is not himself a thoroughly honest man, he is too good a politician to commit himself in conversation with a discreditable faction of the Democratic party. Following up this line of action he yesterday advised a Republican delegation from Virginia to maintain their organization in that State.

The President, by the way, was yesterday injuriously connected with an attempt to bribe a New York legislator to vote against Conkling—that is, evidence to that effect was given at Albany. While there is little doubt that the attempt to bribe was made, there is also no doubt,—or very little—that the attempt was made without the knowledge of the President. The mere fact that John I. Davenport made the offer, and that only his word connects the President with it, is sufficient to acquit the President. This licensed violator of the right of suffrage—this official bulldozer—has been denounced as he deserved by Democrats, and defended by Republicans. It is unfortunate for the President that Davenport is an administration man, but it is not fair to attribute to the President all the villainies of which Davenport may have been guilty.

The report of the Treasury Investigating Committee which Secretary Windom refuses to give out, is, it should be said in justice to that gentleman, only a preliminary one. The Secretary will not withold the full report of the Committee, when made, though it should implicate the highest officials in the land. It is understood that several Treasury removals will be made during the month.

Commissioner Bendey of the Pension Office was requested to resign on Thursday, and did so. His successor is Col. Dudley, now Marshal of the State of Indiana. Mr. Bentley was in some respects an efficient officer, but Congressmen and other people generally had learned to believe that he was governed too much by impracticable ideas as to the management of his Bureau, and his suggestions for the last few years were unheeded by Congress. His usefulness was gone. It will require at least 100,000,000 to pay pensions next year, and more the year after, and the President felt that so vast an office should be under the control of some one in whom both he and Congress could place free reliance.

CARROLL.

Terrible Cyclones in the West.

Sunday the 12th inst., was again a terrible day for storms in Missouri and Minnisota. That in Missouri, of which we give the account here, was perhaps the severest and most destructive to life and property:

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 14.—Sunday was a terrible day for cyclones in northeastern Missouri. The atmospheric pressure was very great between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, and during that one short hour no less than three "twisters" dealt death and destruction in as many paths. The first that came to the knowledge of the *Herald* was from King City and vicinity. This cyclone started near Savannah, in Andrew county. Its course was northeast, through Flag Springs and King City. Many houses were destroyed and not less than twelve lives lost in Andrew county. At Flag Springs and King City the destruction was much greater, the loss of life in that vicinity being probably fifty. The public school building in King City, a large brick structure, was razed to the ground. Hundreds of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep were killed, one man losing eighty cattle, another sixty sheep and another seven horses. Another cyclone started four miles southwest of Rosedale, Andrew county, and passed eastward one mile south of Rosedale. The course of all the above cyclones was east by northeast. Another started eight miles northwest of Hopkins, in Nodaway county, its course for twelve miles being southeast. It was one-quarter of a mile wide, and nothing escaped destruction in its track. Many lives have been lost in all of these cyclones, and the destruction to property, which cannot now be estimated, was very great.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—The subscriber administrator of the estate of John Crouse, late of Miles township, Centre Co., Pa., dec'd, will offer at public sale, on the premises of decedent in Miles township aforesaid, the following described real estate, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1881, at 1 o'clock, P. M.: All that certain lot, with good, 2-story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings thereon erected, bounded by lands of Daniel Kreamer, Alice Kreamer, R. D. Bierly and public road—containing 80 perches neat.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent of purchase money on day of sale, one third on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two annual payments with interest. To be secured by bond and mortgage.

M. D. ROCKEY, Administrator.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon.....	7.00	9.45	2.20	6.45
Lewisburg..... ar	7.15	10.00	2.35	7.00
Lewisburg..... lv	7.25			
Fair Ground.....	7.30	10.06	2.40	
Biehl.....	7.41	10.21	2.51	
Vicksburg.....	7.47	10.30	2.57	
Mifflinburg.....	8.03	10.51	3.13	
Millmont.....	8.25	11.20	3.35	
Laurelton.....	8.35	ar 11.35	3.46	
Wicker Run.....	9.00		4.11	
Cherry Run.....	9.17		4.30	
Fowler.....	9.37		4.50	
Coburn.....	9.48		5.02	
Spring Mills.....	10.15		ar 5.30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon..... ar	6.50	ar 9.30	ar 1.20	ar 6.30
Lewisburg.....	6.35	9.15	1.05	6.15
Fair Ground.....		9.10	1.00	6.10
Biehl.....		9.01	12.48	6.00
Vicksburg.....		8.56	12.42	5.53
Mifflinburg.....		8.43	12.25	5.40
Millmont.....		8.25	12.02	5.20
Laurelton.....		8.15	11.50	5.10
Wiker Run.....		7.48		4.47
Cherry Run.....		7.31		4.30
Fowler.....		7.10		4.10
Coburn.....		6.58		4.00
Spring Mills.....		6.30		3.30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kane, Corry and Erie, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Emporium, also Elmira, Watkins, Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Day Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport, Lock Haven and Renovo, Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg via Lock Haven, also Elmira, Watkins and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov 27th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore.	9 09 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven.	9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo	11 05 a. m.
"	arr. at Erie	7 45 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	9 06 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	12 15 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 15 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven.	4 20 p. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	12 20 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 00 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 55 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 10 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven..	7 05 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore..	7 37 a. m.
"	" Williamsport.	8 20 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg...	12 05 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia.	3 45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven..	11 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	12 25 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg..	3 40 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	6 35 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	9 00 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p. m.
"	" Williamsport	11 50 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 00 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 35 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

CENTRE HALL
Furniture Store.
WM. R. CAMP,
PROPRIETOR.

Walnut & Fancy Chamber Suits, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sinks, WASHSTANDS, Parlor Tables, Breakfast Tables, Extension Tables, Wood and Cane Seat Chairs, Mattresses, Spring Beds, and everything else in the Furniture line at the lowest prices. I hope to merit the patronage of the public by good work and moderate prices. Please call and see my stock before you go out of your own valley for your furniture. You can do fully as well at home as you can anywhere else.

TRY ME!

RATTLESNAKE WEED OINTMENT
RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA.
NEW REMEDY—SURE CURE.
RHEUMATISM,
Which renders life a burden and finally destroys it, is permanently cured by this remedy. Stiff and swollen joints are restored to their natural condition.
NEURALGIA.
A single application gives relief. Cases of the *longest standing* are permanently cured by a single bottle.
CURES GUARANTEED
in every case. Money refunded to any one not relieved after a fair trial.
For sale by all first class druggists,
PRICE 50 CENTS.
RHEUMATIC REMEDY CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Send for statement of cures.

THE VICTOR
Double Hulled Clover Machine
Is the only kind that has ever hulled 100 bushels of seed in one day from damp and wet straw. Send for descriptive Circular and Price List, which contain many letters confirming this.
Keystone Agricultural Implement Mfg. Co.
Mention this paper in your Advertisement. Harrisburg, Pa.

Call and examine the best Overalls in the country.
We manufacture them.
BAULAND & NEWMAN.

Great Peremtory SALE OF DRY GOODS AT COS.

F. J. TROXELL,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Agent for the closing out sale of a large and desirable assortment.

Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shawls,
Wool square & long Shawls, Broche, Paisley, and Black Cashmere Shawls, all wool &
SKIRTS, CLOTHS,
Gassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Suitings,
Red, white and plaid Flannels, Linsey, Bleached and Bleached as well as colored COTTON LANNELS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Muslins Sheetings, Table Linens, Towlings, &c.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS
Tapestry, Brussels, all wool extra super Ingrain Carpets, also a fine assortment and the most beautiful designs in cheap carpets, besides Hall and Stair Carpet to match. Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shading and Curtin fixtures. Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon and Wool taken in exchange for goods. If you desire bargains don't forget the place,
Corner of Maine and Vesper Streets, Lock Haven, Penna.

THE NEW VICTOR.
SIMPLICITY SIMPLIFIED!
Improvements September, 1878.

Notwithstanding the VICTOR has long been the peer of any Sewing Machine in the market—a fact supported by a host of volunteer witnesses—we now confidently claim for it greater simplicity, a wonderful reduction of friction and a rare combination of desirable qualities. Its shuttle is a beautiful specimen of mechanism, and takes rank with the highest achievements of inventive genius. *Note.*—We do not lease or consign Machines, therefore, have no old ones to patch up and re-varnish for our customers.
We Sell New Machines Every Time.
Send for Illustrated Circular and prices. Liberal terms to the trade. Don't buy until you have seen the
Most Elegant, Simple and Easy Running Machine in the Market.—The Ever Reliable VICTOR.
—VICTOR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,—
Western Branch Office, 235 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

FREE BY MAIL.
WONDERFUL CURES
HOPELESS CASES OF
CONSUMPTION
Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Debility and All Chronic Diseases, 20 years of great experience. 2,000 hopeless cases cured. Astonishing discovery of new treatment to quicly fatten, make blood and build up the system. Invalids caused to eat and digest enormously and gain 3 to 5 pounds per week. Vital and healing force is rapidly and powerfully increased. New life and vigor imparted the first few days. Severest cases of Consumption, bed fast and given up to die, cured in 2 to 3 months. Inflamation in the Lungs removed, Hectic Fever and Night Sweats, and Cough made loose, and easy, or checked in 36 hours. The treatment exhilerates, exalts, arouses all organs into healthy vigorous operation. It is also the greatest cure on earth for Liver, Kidney, Heart, Head, Blood Skin Female and Nervous Diseases, Seminal Weakness, all diseases of children, and the Opium Habit. We are honest in our offer, and earnestly invite you to write or come before it is too late, no matter what your disease, even if abandoned by the ablest physicians. Describe your case. Trial free to all who come here. A trial package of our medicines worth $2 to $4 sent by mail to all who send us the names and addresses of all afflicted in their vicinity and 5 cents to pay postage. B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich.

Organs! Organs! Organs!
Organs! Organs! Organs!
Organs! Organs! Organs!
Pianos! Pianos! Pianos!
Pianos! Pianos! Pianos!
Pianos! Pianos! Pianos!

BELLEFONTE MUSIC STORE
ORGANS BOUGHT BY THE HUNDRED FOR CASH!
Sold Below The Lowest!
NO AGENTS EMPLOYED!
Satisfaction Guaranteed!
DONT BUB TILL YOU GET OUR PRICES!
WE ALLOW NO ONE TO UNDERSELL US!
WE ARE THE *ONLY* PARTY REPRESENTING THE FOLLOWING ORGANS IN CENTRE COUNTY:
ESTEY,
MASON & HAMLIN
SMITH AMERICAN
SHONINGER.
Any one claiming to represent any of these organs is a falsifier and unworthy of confidence.
Bunnell & Aiken.

HATS HATS HATS

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, '81.

DEININGER & RUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—Mrs. John W. Toner and Mrs. J. L. Nagle, are visiting their father, Sheriff Musser and other friends.

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to the executors of the estate of Jonathan Philips on sale notes are requested to make payment without further delay.

—The Lewisburg *Chronicle* man "growls" at the tobacco stores of that town for keeping open shop on Sundays. Growl again, brother Cornelius.

—Persons in need of a first class sewing machine can be accommodated as well and as cheaply—if not a trifle more so, at the Journal Store than anywhere else. Try it.

—We announce two more candidates for Commissioner this week, and they are both first class timber—good panel stuff. Their names are H. E. Duck and John Wolf.

—We regret to learn that Mrs. Jerome Spigelmyer is confined to her bed by sickness. Her mother is attending to her comforts. The afflicted family has our sympathies.

—Hav'nt heard of a single Sunday School or other picnic to come off in these parts up to this writing. It is now about time that somebody take the floor?

—Ayer's Pills are a general favorite, because of their powerful yet gentle operation. Medical men prefer them for nervous or delicate constitutions.

—One of the neatest and best finished buggies we have seen in a long time was shown us the other day at Albright's. It is the work mostly of Charley.

—About everything imaginable in the tin ware line, both plain and fancy, as well as toys, is kept by D. I. Brown. He makes spouting a speciality. Patronize him.

—The Millheim Hotel is doing a splendid business, of course we speak on general grounds—for we don't know of our own personal knowledge how the drinking department flourishes. Several families from distant places are here as boarders and more are coming.

—The Journal Store always keeps a complete line of stationery in all its branches. Blank and memoranda books in great variety, paper of every grade and price, pencils and penholders of every description. Staffords celebrated writing fluid a speciality. tf

—If anybody knows, has heard, or can tell, whether the grand glorious old "4th of July" is coming round to this section, please let the *Journal* know by return mail. Where is the "Spirit of '76?" Are the other *spirits* crowding it out of existence?

—The next time we see Snook's front crowded with candidates as it was on an afternoon of last week we'll go for them with our church subscription book. If that don't disperse them so that people can pass without squeezing through we'll get our High Constable to read the riot act to them.

—The citizens of Lewisburg have decided that gardens, yards and shade trees have rights too that even cows are bound to respect. The other Saturday an election was held as to whether *sookey* should be permitted to run at large or not. A majority of 116 says she must stay at home.

—THE EXCELSIOR DYE WORKS at Lewisburg turns out first class work. Shawls, dresses and men's garments will be colored and pressed in best style. Mr. Jacob Wolf is agent for Centre county. Goods left at the Journal office will be attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. tf

MUSICAL COLLEGE.—This celebrated institution for the study of vocal and instrumental music will begin a session of six weeks, on Monday, August 1st, 1881.

Address F. C. MOYER,
Director Musical College,
Freeburg, Pa. 4t

—Charley Sturgis, our gentlemanly Jeweler, has re-arranged and brushed up his entire stock. The whole business now appears bright and clean like a new Bland dollar, and what is better he has a full line of clocks, watches and Jewelry which he sells so low that you can not buy them cheaper anywhere. Just try Charley.

—John W. Lose is one of the *g'schickt est* fellows you ever saw. He makes his hand at almost any kind of work no matter what it is. He has recently turned artistic painter, under instructions of "Dutch Bill," and has in a few weeks attained a degree of proficiency that is highly creditable. The work he did at Mr. Adolph Miller's last week, shows it.

A GREAT CONVENIENCE.—Landlord W. S. Musser has again rigged up his *Bus* in best style and it is now fit for a Governor to ride in. He runs it to the depot regularly to meet every train, which is indeed a great accommodation to the traveling public. Hitherto passengers had to take their chances to go and come to Coburn as best they could and were frequently obliged to take it on *footback*.

—The Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., will visit Millheim Lodge next Saturday. The Grand Secretary, Mr. James B. Nicholson, is no stranger here. He was present several years ago and officiated at the dedication of the new Hall. He also delivered a very interesting and instructive address on Odd Fellowship, in the Methodist church, and is favorably remembered by the fraternity and people here.

—Among the new laws passed by our legislature during its recent session there is one to protect fruit, gardens, fruit or ornamental trees, shrubbery or growing crops. The penalty for mutilating or destroying any of these is from five to fifty dollars.

Another law that was passed compels school boards to pay teachers their wages while attending county institutes.

—The following is the result of the Republican primary elections of Union county held on Saturday the 11th inst. For President Judge Mr. Linn also carried Snyder county and his nomination by the district is assured: President Judge—J. Merrill Linn; Associate Judge—James Lepley; Treasurer—Wiedler Roland; Register—Reuben Kline; Commissioners—Joseph Musser, Jacob Machmer; Auditors—Thomas Strawbridge, William Finnyfrock.

—The Millheim Marble Works are having a fine run of custom. *Cause* and *effect* are here just as simple as can be. Better work and more reasonable prices can not be found in this section of the state. Besides this the Millheim Works have enjoyed the confidence of the public these many years. People know that the proprietors deal fairly and honorably with their customers. They do not impose on people with low grade stock and inferior work. tf

—The next annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Miller's State Association will be held in Pittsburg during the time of the State Fair in September. The State Agricultural Society will allot a space of 50 feet by 170 feet with line shafting and motive power FREE for the display of machinery and mill supplies. This is the first time in this State that an opportunity has been offered to millers to witness such a display of milling machinery in motion, and it is expected that there will be a large number of millers present from this and other States.

—Another candidate for Treasurer adds his name to the *Journal* list this week—Mr. Geo. W. Spangler, of Potter township. George is a real good fellow and as competent for and deserving of the office as any of them. He is not in the "*Freundschaft*" with Sheriff Spangler, aside from the fact that a certain Mr. Adam, who many years ago was ejected from a most beautiful garden because he could'nt behave properly—was the common father of all the Spanglers.

—It affords us satisfaction to see that our boro' officers have at last discovered that some use may occasionally be made the lock-up. When men so far degrade themselves as to become beastly drunk, use profane and vulgar language to every one they meet, they should for the time being be separated from civilized people. It is good for their health and morals. And the rule should be as impartially and rigidly enforced against our own men who thus behave themselves as against strangers. Them's our sentiments on the subject.

—Our band boys are so well pleased with their trip to the Clintondale S. S. Picnic that it will require but an invitation to *coax* them over there again. The beautiful, balmy day, the romantic scenery along the route, the brilliant and instructive speeches, the delicious cakes, the kind, social people, and last but not least—the quite respectable amount of Spondoolies the boys received—all conspired to put them in a happy frame of mind—in the best possible tooting condition. And they played too—you bet they did—Ah it was simply delicious! The vast crowd of people were as fully pleased with the boys as the boys were with the people.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Rev. J. M. Dick, of the Evangelical Association, preached in Grenoble's Hall on Sunday evening to a large congregation.

G. A. Runk's barn was raised on Saturday and it was a perfect fit. That old boss carpenter, Mr. Michael Nofsker, did it.

A little 6 year old boy of Mr. Benj. Breon was gored by a cross cow the other day, and but for the timely assistance of his mother, would probably have been killed. He got off with some painful bruises.

Last Saturday the dwelling house of Mr. George Long at Penn Cave was burned to the ground, with nearly all its contents. It is supposed that the fire was caused by sparks from the chimney. Jesse Long the tenant, also lived in the house, and his effects were all consumed. The loss comes all the heavier because there was no insurance.

Prof. D. Bany of Madisonburg, will give one of his Panoramic Shows in Grenoble's Hall, on Thursday evening.

Death has again entered our midst and claimed for his victim, not the aged and decrepit—but one of our most useful and respected citizens in the very prime of life. Our friend and neighbor John W. Krumrine departed this life on Friday evening, aged 34 years. He leaves a sorrowing wife and five children to mourn the loss of a husband and father, but we fondly hope that their loss is his eternal gain.

UNCLE TOM.

—Gov. Hoyt has appointed John D. Foote a Notary Public.

—The Union S. S. Picnic at Clintondale on last Saturday was a remarkable success in every respect. The weather was as fine as could be desired with a clear, azure sky and a cool breeze blowing all day. The grounds were crowded with people, old and young, large and small, all wearing countenances beaming with pleasure. At about 10 o'clock the Millheim Cornet Band arrived at the grove and gave the signal for commencement by beautiful and thrilling strains of music. The audience having gathered around the speakers' stand the exercises were opened with prayer and an address by Rev. Irvin, followed by speeches of Revs. E. H. Dornblaser of Lamertine, Pa., W. H. Diven of Saloona and T. F. Dornblaser of Topeka, Kansas, interspersed by music. The addresses were of a superior character and so interesting and instructing as to hold the audience spell bound for about one and a half hour. After the benediction the people went for their baskets and in a short time most inviting dinners were spread out before many hungry persons and we believe that everybody did full justice to the abundance produced by the hotpitable people of Nittany valley. After dinner the band gave a fine musical treat lasting about 1½ hours. Then came a potato race, which was one of the amusing and comic features of the day. About four o'clock in the afternoon the picnicers began to go home, having had a real pleasant and social time. This was indeed one of the best managed picnics we have attended for a long while, and we must give the people of the beautiful valley the well deserved praise and thanks of all who had the pleasure to attend from this neighborhood.

—It don't make the least difference to Lewin how many candidates there are for sheriff or any other county office, he goes right along in his business treating them all respectfully without directly committing himself to any one. The consequence shows itself in his large and increasing business, which enables him to sell lower than the lowest. No dealer could possibly sell the quality of clothing he sells at the same prices but for the immense business he does. Quick sales often repeated, even at a small advance over cost, is the secret of success at the Philadelphia Branch. 2t

NEWS FROM BRUSH.

A. E. Wolfe is on the sick list.

Our new school board organized by electing Newton Braugart President, and *Sheriff* Faust Sec. Real good and clever fellows.

During last week *Squire* Gramley and wife shared the hospitalities of friends in Union, Snyder and Northumberland counties.

Every other individual you meet on the street is either a candidate, Life Insurance Agt. or a *t ater bugger*.

Miss E. Hibble one of Lewisburg's fairest daughters, is at present the guest of her Uncle, Elias Stover.

The Revised New Testament is receiving very favorable criticism in our *neck o'woods*. No Talmage in ours.

It is rumored that Rev. Rowe, the active Missionary, is to give us a talk on India, in the near future. Hope the rumor proves a reality.

Our Cornet Band has improved wonderfully of late. The boys *toot her right off*—but wait till they have their new instruments then they will beat any Band in——well I do not like to say. [No, don't, please. Ed.] By the way the boys think, Mr. Joseph Miller has more money, and Col. R. H. Strohecker more good cider than any other party in Rebersburg.

Insurance Policies to the amount of upwards of $50,000 have been taken on the life of Mrs. Barbara Wate, who died a few weeks ago. She had been insured in the Southern Penna.—Northern Penna.—Mahoney—Franklin—New Berlin—State Capitol, and rumor has her in several more.

QUIS?

News Miscellany.

During a trial for assault in Arkansas a club, a rock, a rail, an axe handle, and a shotgun were exhibited as "the instrument with which the deed was done." It was also shown that the assaulted man defended himself with a revolver, a scythe, a pitchfork, a chisel, a hand saw, a flail and a cross dog. The jury decided that they'd have given $5 apiece to have seen the fight.

About a thousand people collected in the vicinity of the City Hall at Reading on Sunday evening to witness the putting in jail of Jacob Steinel, a well-known desperado, by Officer Malone. Steinel was arrested for creating a disturbance at an open air meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association. On his way to the station house he fought the officer at every step and was knocked down several times.

Smith Farnsworth of Moreland township, Lycoming county, went to Danville where he purchased a package of Paris green. On his arrival home he forgot his Paris green and let it lay in the wagon. Next morning he turned his four working horses and a two-year-old colt out of the stable to go to water; but they all went to the wagon and eat of the Paris green. In two hours a valuable horse was dead. In two hours more another died, and the rest were not expected to recover.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. John Tomlinson, Mr. M. L. Emerick, of Centre Hall, to Miss Phebe Stover, of Haines township.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. John Tomlinson, Mr. Charles Weaver, of Gregg township, to Miss Elizabeth Bowersox, of Penn township.

DIED.

On the 30th ult., in Miles township, Barbara Wate, widow, aged 80 years, 10 months and 15 days.

On the 16th inst., in Haines township, Maggie M. Korman, aged 18 years, 2 months and 12 days.

On the 17th inst., at Spring Mills, John W. Krumrine, aged 34 years, 3 months and 18 days.

By Universal Accord.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No.	1.06
Wheat No. 2	95
Corn	45
Rye	75
Oats White	35
Oats, Black	32
Buckwheat	
Flour	5 40
Bran & Shorts, per ton	18 00
Salt, per Brl	1.75
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	23
Cloverseed	
Butter	14
Hams	12
Sides	8
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	18
Potatoes	50
Lard	10
Tallow	
Soap	6
Dried Apples	6
Dried Peaches	10
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5 50
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.50
Pea "	

DR. JOHN F. HARTER,

PRACTICAL DENTIST,

Office on 2nd story of Tomlinson's Grocery Store, on Main Street,

MILLHEIM, PA.

B. F. KISTER,

FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOEMAKER,

MILLHEIM, PA.

Shop next door to Foote's store, Main St.

BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS made to order, and satisfactory work guaranteed. Repairing done promptly and cheaply, and in a neat style.

J. C. SPRINGER,

FASHIONABLE BARBER,
Next door to Journal Store,

MILLHEIM, PA.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

(Opposite Court House.)

H. BROCKERHOFF, Proprietor. WM. McKEEVER, Manager.

Good sample rooms on first floor.

Free Bus to and from all trains.

Special rates to Jurors and Witnesses.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

IRVIN HOUSE,

(Most Central Hotel in the City,)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODSCAL WELL, PROPRIETOR

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Traveler on first floor.

DR. D H. MINGLE,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Main Street, Millheim, Pa

TO ADVERTISERS.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S
SELECT LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

An advertiser who spends upwards of $5,000 a year, and who invested less than $350 of it in this List, writes: "Your Select Local List paid me better last year THAN ALL THE OTHER ADVERTISING I DID."

IT IS NOT A CO-OPERATIVE LI
IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST.
IT IS AN HONEST LIST.

The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper.

The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publishers' schedule. The price for single States ranges from $2 to $30. The price for one inch one month in the entire list is $225. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $2,980.14. The list includes 952 newspapers of which 187 are issued DAILY and 765 WEEKLY. They are located in 788 different cities and towns, of which 26 are State Capitals, 563 places of over 5,000 population, and 468 County Seats. For copy of List and other information address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

PATENTS

and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—

GILMORE, SMITH & CO.
Solicitors of Patents,
Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

BEE HIVE

Dry Goods House of Lock Haven for

SPRING AND SUMMER

OF

1881.

Never since the establishment of this great Dry Goods House have we done such an extensive business as we have done this spring. We will in a few days open our fourth immense stock for the Spring and Summer of 1881. The people of Lock Haven, Clinton and Centre counties are showing their great appreciation of the wonderful bargains we are offering in our entire stock. First class goods, only honest dealing, no misrepresentations and low prices always win. This is the motto on which we have built up our enormous trade and will here say that we fully appreciate the liberal patronage of the People in sustaining a first class Dry Goods Store in Lock Haven, which it has been our humble effort for some years to establish.

Our Dress Goods DEPARTMENT

is especially attractive and excels any effort we ever made in Fineness of Stock, Richness of Patterns and in its great variety.

500 YARDS BEAUTIFUL

SUMMER SILKS

at 40, 45 and 50 cts per yard. Beautiful Black Dress Silks at 75 cts a yard. Heavy Gros Grain at 1.25 warranted not to crack or wear glossey. Beautiful Brocades in Black and all Colors. All colors of Satins and Dress Silks. 1000 yards Best Lawns in Remnants from 3 to 15 yds. 9 cts, worth 15 cts.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Black and Colored Cashmeres

ever shown in Lock Haven at astonishingly low prices, and all the new Styles of Dress Goods to be found in any city store. 500 yards of the best Puntings for Men and Boys' wear, ever shown in this city. 10000 yds. Bleached and Brown Muslins to be sold at wholesale prices. 6000 yds. best Calico warranted fast colors at 4½ cts. Great bargains in Table Linen, Tickings and Towlings, &c. 200 Parasols 25 per cent less than usual price. 1000 Pairs Ladies Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves at prices that will astonish any one who is a judge of their value. An immense stock of Stockings, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

Never was there shown in Lock Haven such a stock of Body Brussels Tapestry Brussel, 3 ply and Ingrain Carpet, as we show this season and our trade is really immense on them. Beautiful Carpets from 20 cts. a yard upwards.

Come, See and be Convinced

that the Bee Hive Store offers decided advantage over every store in Central Pennsylvania in everything in the dry goods line. Everybody welcome to the BEE HIVE, 65 MAIN STREET,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

J. J. EVERETT,
Proprietor.

WANTED: 10000 lbs. good tub washed wool for cash or exchange for these great bargains.

P. GEPHART. D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Clover
Flour, &
Feed,
Coal,
Plaster
& Salt

MILLHEIM PA.,

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

EXCELSIOR

STEAM DYE WORKS

LEWISBURG, PA.

W. Davis,

Proprietor.

All kinds of Silks, Mixed Cotton and Wool Goods dyed and finished in the best style Gents' Coats, Vests and Pants dyed or cleansed without ripping

Ladies' Cloaks, Capes, and Dresses cleansed or dyed to any fancy pattern where the original color is favorable. All kind of Shawls cleansed or dyed and finished in the neatest manner.

My Factory has all the machinery and facilities of a first class establishment of its kind. My experience in the business extends over many years, both in this country and in Europe, and am therefore enabled to do strictly first class work at moderate prices.

THE JOURNAL STORE,

Millheim, Pa.,

has accepted an agency from me. All goods brought there for dying will be returned free of extra charge.

D. R. V. G.

CURES

Dyspepsia, Indigestion,

And all troubles arising therefrom, such as Sick Headache, Distress after Eating, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Piles, Aches in the Back and Limbs. It is the best Blood Purifier in the World. Guaranteed by all Druggists to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Try it. Our Vitalized Tonic Bitters,—the best appetizer in the World. Call for them.

D. R. V. G. Mfg. Co., Prop's,
314 Washington St.,
BOSTON, MASS.
New York Depot,
C. H. Gritlenton, 115 Fulton Street.

KAMPS

THE BOOT & SHOE MAN

OF

LOCK HAVEN.

I have a very large stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,
Slippers & Ladies
WALKING SHOES,

just opened up for Spring and Summer wear. My stock is as cheap as it was a year ago, because I bought it for cash before the advance, I am the only shoe dealer in Lock Haven that buys for cash & pays no rent where-fore I can sell you a better article for the same money than any dealer in the city. Give me a call and you will be convinced that your place to buy is

KAMP'S

GILMORE & CO.

LAW & COLLECTION HOUSE,
629 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Make Collections, Negotiate Loans and attend to all business confided to them. LAND SCRIP, Soldier's Additional Homestead Right and LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

Champion Windmill Power!

PERFECTLY SELF-REGULATING!

The Cheapest and most Effective power in the world for Pumping water for stock, Irrigating purposes, supplying houses and fountains with pure, fresh water, etc. All of our Mills are fully warranted, and are equal to any mill in the market in all respects, and superior in very many. With our printed instructions any one can set them up. We are also Manufacturers of the Original and only Genuine

STAR Wood Pump

with Porcelained Iron Cylinder, Tubing, Aqueduct Pipe from 1¼ to 5 in. bore, Shatswell's Patent Door and Window Screen, the Boss Sickle Grinder, etc. Sold by the trade generally throughout the country. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Light Castings Made to Order.

POWELL & DOUGLAS, Waukegan, Ill.

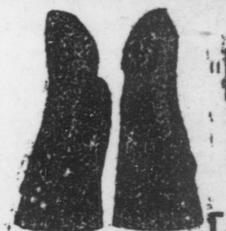
DOMESTIC

IT STANDS at THE HEAD.

SO LIGHT
A Child can Run it.
SO SIMPLE
It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG
It Never Wears Out.

DOMESTIC

LADIES!



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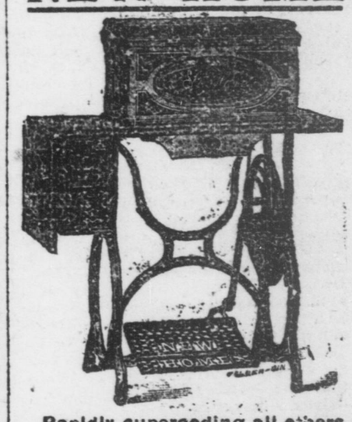

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These Mowers have become celebrated throughout the World, where lawns are cultivated, as being the most perfect and desirable Lawn Mowers ever made. They stand at the head of the list of Lawn Mowers in the U. S. and Europe. They contain all the improvements that experience in their manufacture can suggest; are beautifully finished, thoroughly made and do splendid work on every variety of lawn.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

CASES OF HORSE COLIC.—The horse's stomach is too small to contain a good feed and the gas extricated from such materials *when digestion is prevented by immediate severe work after eating*, or otherwise, and where fermentation has set in. Even a cow will die in half an hour from a sudden extrication of gases in the paunch, which is capable of holding about 250 quarts. How much more, then, may the horse, whose stomach will hold but from 16 to 20 quarts. The cow can sometimes relieve herself by eructation or vomiting, or may be promptly cured by puncturing the left flank and letting out the gas. But the average healthy horse can neither belch gas nor vomit, and to puncture his stomach you must first transfix the larger intestines, above and beyond which it lies. Again, medicines given to the horse in such circumstances are exceedingly uncertain. Even the healthy stomach of the horse does not absorb, much less that which is distended beyond measure with gas. anything, therefore, which is introduced into the stomach, must be passed through into the intestines before in can enter the circulation. But here, again is the obstacle of an over-tretched and inactive stomach, unable to contract on its contents, or force them on into the bowels. Again, the introduction of agents into the stomach still further distends it and at first aggravates the symptoms. Such a case of acute indigestion and tympany of the stomach, as might be expected, is one of the hopeless and fatal disorders of the horse. Yet as delay is usually equal to death, early ventures at treatment give the only hope. Give by the mouth 1 ounce tincture of ginger, 30 drops oil of peppermint, one-half ounce aqua ammonia, and one scruple tincture of nux vomica in a pint of cold water. The same may be given as an injection into the rectum, the water being increased to two quarts. In the absence of these, give whatever stimulant comes to hand—a pint of whiskey, gin or brandy, or one-half ounce pepper, with a pint of lime-water, or even a teaspoonful of baking soda and another of carbolic acid. Gentle walking exercise may be given, with active rubbing of the abdomen with straw wisps, and half an hour after the medicated injection, injections of soapsuds to the amount of four quarts in each. Six drachms of aloes may also be given by the mouth. If recovery ensues, the food should be limited in quantity, and of a quality easily digested, for a week, and ten grains of nux vomica and one-half ounce ground gentian may be given daily for the same length of time. In a case of colic arising from *a full drink of cold water followed by an active run*, the prospects are far better. Here the suffering will usually be at once relieved by a stimulant and anodyne, and as the disturbance is mainly in the intestines, this may be introduced into the stomach with hope of its speedily passing through and being absorbed; one-half ounce tincture of ginger and one ounce laudanum will usually suffice. Should there be no relief in half an hour it may be repeated as an injection, and at the same time a dose of laxative medicine may be given by the mouth. Five drachms aloes and one drachm powdered gentian made into a ball with syrup, will usually suffice, and relief may be calculated on in three hours at the utmost. Salt and water, about which one correspondent asks, is a very unsatisfactory dose, being irritating to the mucous membrane when too concentrated, and not at all calculated to carry off irritating materials from the stomach and bowels. Its main value is in retarding fermentation in the contents, but this is better effected by saleratus, ammonia, hyposulphite of soda, or carbolic acid.

GYPSUM AND HOW TO APPLY IT.—Gypsum, sulphate of lime, is not strictly a fertilizer, yet it acts directly upon the plant and indirectly upon the soil as a fertilizer. When sown upon growing crops especially clover and the grasses, it attracts and gathers the ammonia of the atmosphere, and fixes it upon vegetation, deliquescing upon the leaves and spears, so that it is taken up into the circulation. This ammonia not only serves as one of the nutritive elements of crops, but is carried by the circulation down into the roots and acts as a fertilizer in after years. It does not benefit the crops upon all soils, for instance, it has not been found beneficial to crops in the tide water district of Virginia, as well as other localities. When clover, grasses and other crops, are two or three inches high, and the dews are heavy, sow the Gypsum on the growing plants when heavily laden with dew before evaporation takes place in the morning. The plaster adheres to the green crops, forming a sort of mucilage, attracting the ammonia, and fixing it in the plants. One bushel, or less quantity will suffice for an acre, and do just as well as a large quantity. Its influence is felt and seen, upon the crops in a few weeks after being sown. It is good for all garden vegetables and vines, and dusted upon them frequently, will drive away insects.

A FRENCH paper relates the following experiment: A cow was milked three times a day for eleven days, and yielded 170 quarts of milk. With two milkings daily she gave only 146 quarts in the same number of days. Analyses, moreover, showed that the milk in the first case was richer in butter globules by more than one-seventh than in the second case.

FOR WORMS IN HOGS.—Give a teaspoonful of copperas to each six months or over; give half the dose to younger animals. Give by mixing with mash made of chopped grain.

It is maintained by Prof. E. Woolney that soil heaped up around plants has, during a day, a higher temperature than earth so treated. During the night the hilled earth becomes colder. The explanation advanced is that earth which is heaped up around plants dries much more rapidly than level soil.

From the success which has already attended the introduction of electric clocks, and their evident utility for railroad, postoffice, and telegraphic offices, Dr. M. Hipp predicts that in a few years every town of any importance will have its time regulated by electricity, just as it has its light by night supplied by means of illuminating gas.

The researches of Professor Quincke indicate that the change of volume of solid and liquid bodies under electrical influence is not due to heat, for the change produced in volume of fatty oils is one of contraction. The same investigator has shown that electricity diminishes the electricity of flint and German glass, which is also said to be the case with India rubber, while the elasticity of mica and gutta percha is increased.

DOMESTIC.

PUFF PASTE.—To ever pound of the best flour allow a pound of fresh butter. Sift the flour in a deep pan, and then wash the butter through two cold waters, squeezing out all the salt. Make it up with your hands into a round ball, and put in the ice until you are ready to use it. Then cut the butter into four equal parts. Put one piece of the butter into the pan of flour and cut it up with a knife, adding a little very cold water; make it into a stiff dough. Cut your remaining three pieces of butter into nine parts, each piece into three. Sprinkle flour on the pasteboard, take the dough from the pan by lifting it out with the knife, flour your rolling-pin, roll out the paste in a large thin sheet, put all over it one of the six pieces divided into small bits, fold up the sheet of paste, flour it, roll it out again, and add in the same manner another portion of the butter. Repeat this process till the butter is all in. Fold up the sheet of paste, flour it, and lay it on a plate in a cool place. Divide it into as many pieces as you want sheets of paste; roll out each sheet and put them on buttered plates, or patty-pans. Always roll the rolling-pin from you. Have your oven moderately hot; not too hot nor yet too cold, but rather quick than slow. If your oven burns, put a piece of buttered paper over the paste. No air must be admitted to it while baking. Notch the edges with a pen knife before it is baked, and dip the knife into flour if it becomes sticky. These notches should be small and regular, or you may form the edge into leaves with the little tin cutters made for the purpos . It should be eaten the day it is baked.

FIREPLACE CURTAINS. — They are often only half a yard wide, and just long enough to touch the floor, but then again rep ones with a worsted worked border are much fuller. For stamped velveteen we should say from ¾ yd. to 1 yd., according to the size of the mantel-piece, would be enough. Dark blue, outlined with gold, will be very handsome; the mantel border should be about 6 in. or 8 in.. but it is impossible for us to say decidedly the best proportions for such things when we are ignorant of the dimensions of the room, or even of the fireplace. Mentel shelves now never have the vallance put on separately from the top; it is all one, and only the corner are shaped out by a seam round the mantel ends. Fringes are out of fashion in a great measure, and, as often as not, the border is only hemmed up underneath, or a cord laid along it. Chenille cord, or ordinary chenille like that put round glass ornament shades, often looks better than silk cords on velvet.

LES MONDES gives the following old recipe for testing the age of eggs, which, it thinks, seems to have been forgotten. As nature thinks so too, we may reproduce the recipe for our younger readers, and also as having other possible applications. Dissolve 120 grammes of common salt in a liter of water. An egg put in this solution on the day it is laid will sink to the bottom; an egg three days old will swim in the liquid; while one more than three days old will swim on the surface.

THE FACE.—To wash properly, fill the basin two-thirds full with fresh soft water, dip face into the water and then the hands; soap the hands well and rub to a gentle friction over the face, dip the face in the water the second time and rinse off thoroughly, wiping with a thick but soft towel. Pure soaps do not irritate the skin. The best are castile, curd, glycerine and other neutral soaps. Medicated or highly colored or perfumed soaps should never be used.

FLAVORING FOR CIGAR MAKERS.—Two ounces of tonqua beans, one ounce of cinnamon; pulverize them to a powder and put them into a pint of good alcohol; shake occasionally for three days, then mix with a gallon of water, adding one and a half ounces of powdered alum and two ounces of juice of the herb lovage; stir all well together. Sprinkle your inferior tobacco, and dry it out of the sun, and the flavor will be unequaled.

SHOULDER OF LAMB, STUFFED.—Take the blade bone out of the shoulder of lamb, then fill up the place with forcemeat, and sew it up. Put into a stewpan a few slices of fat bacon, a bunch of savory herbs, two onions and a quart of good stock; then put in the shoulder and stew very gently for rather more than two hours. Glaze and serve with peas, stewed cucumbers, or sorrel sauce.

THE following process is recommended for cleaning white Shetland shawls. Put the soiled article into a large bowl; throw over it half a teacupful of flour, "dry," rub thoroughly, as if washing, then thoroughly shake out the flour. If the article is not clean repeat the process in clean flour. Articles cleaned by this process will retain a new look as long as there is a thread left.

LIPS or hands chapped by cold weather or wind, should be rubbed with glycerine generally when about to be exposed to the air, or rubbed with honey after washing. Never kiss the lips of persons not in health, as disease is sometimes contracted in this way, as well as by the use of towels, cups or tumblers used by unhealthy persons.

WHITE HARD VARNISH.— Dissolve gum anime in nut oil, boil it gently as the gum is added, giving it as much gum as the oil will take up, and while cooling dilute it with pure turpentine; this will do for the ground, as also for the japaning for white; it taken sometime to harden but it is durable.

SHAD STEWED.—Melt a piece of butter, stir in flour and mix with milk and water flavoring with salt, pepper and mace. Add a few pieces of lemon place the shad in pieces in this sauce and stew it gently for half an hour. Steam new potatoes with it.

HANGING floral decorations in pots or baskets should be placed where they can have an abundance of light and sunshine, and not near the stoves or register. If the light comes from one side, the basket ought to be turned every day.

TO REMOVE SUNBURN.— Scrape a cake of brown Windsor soap to a powder, and one ounce each of *eau de Cologne* and lemon juice; mix well and form into cakes. This removes tan, prevents hands from chapping, and makes the skin soft and clean.

WIT AND HUMOR.

SAFE AGENT No. 1 had just taken his leave. He had told a most wonderful circumstance about the kind of safe he was agent for, which was as follows, and related to safe agent No. 2: "Sir," says the poor fellow who lost his safe in the large fire, "there ain't any use of your talking safe to me. I am convinced that the man who just left here is the man to buy of. Why, he sold a safe in New York city to a produce merchant who had as a pet a little bantam rooster, and this little rooster got into that safe and the safe was locked up. That night the building burned, and it was a terrible hot fire. In a few days, when they were able to get at the safe and open it, what do you think?"

"Well, I suppose," said the safe agent, "that the little rooster was cooked."

"No, sir; that little rooster came out and crowed."

"Well, now, says safe agent No. 2, "that puts me in mind of a safe I sold to a man in Philladelphia. He had a little dog, and the dog got locked up in the safe, and the building took fire. The outside of the safe was red-hot, but they went to work and opened the safe; the combination worked to a charm, and what do you think?"

"Well, I suppose that little dog came out and barked."

"Barked? No, sir; not a bark. That dog was frozen stiff!"

These safe agents are queer fellow, to say the least.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

A War Relic.

In a very full report recently published in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, reference is made to the case of Mr. George I. Graham, a prominent politician and active journalist, (connected with the Philedelphia *Sunday Mirror*), who, by using the great German remedy, St. Jacob's Oil, was cured of a troublesome case of rheumatism, contracted during the war. He closes his statement with—"to those who are afflicted with that complaint, it is worth its weight in gold."

A VERY high-toned looking young man in an exquisite moustache, loud plaid clothes, red necktie, low-crowned hat, straw-colored kids, and knitting-needle cane, walked into a tobacco-shop, and throwing down a half a dollar on the counter, said: "Well, this is the worst town I ever saw; a gentleman can't get anything in it satisfactory, and I am utterly unable to see how a person of fastidious taste can live here. I say, Mr. Shopkeeper, can you sell a gentleman a decent cigar?"

"Yes, sir," said the cigar man meekly.

"Well, then, fly around lively and do it. Don't you see that half dollar?"

"Yes, sir. What kind of a cigar do you wish, sir?"

"What kind?"

"Yes, sir."

"Why, look at me, sir, a moment, and see for yourself what kind of a cigar would suit me;" and he drew himself up grandly and gazed down on the shopkeeper.

The shopkeeper looked, and then took in the half dollar, got out a cigar handed it to the man with forty-nine cents change, and said: "I owe you half a cent, sir, but I can't make the change unless you take another cigar."

The nice man looked at the shopkeeper, and then at the cigar, and then at himself, and without a single word marched out of the shop.

[Evansville Daily Courier.]

A comforting conclusion is that which leads us always to choose the best, Mr. Andrew Ulmer, Bluffton, Ind., says: I have thoroughly tested St. Jacob's Oil, and find for rheumatism and neuralgia it has no equal.

A MINISTER was soliciting aid to foreign missions, and applied to a gentleman, who refused him, with the reply, "I don't believe in foreign missions. I want what I give to benefit my neighbors."

"Well," replied he, "whom do you regard as your neighbors?"

"Why, those around me."

"Do you mean those whose land join yours?" inquired the minister.

"Yes,"

"Well," said the minister, "how much land do you own?"

"Five hundred acres."

"How far down do you own?"

"Why I never thought of it before, but I suppose I own about half way through."

"Exactly," said the clergyman; "I suppose you do, and I want this money for the New Zealanders—the men whose land joins on the bottom."

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a batchelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—ED.

A VERY fashionable Galveston lady, Mrs. McSpillkins, is affected with partial deafness, and also with a very bad cold which, by the way, is very fashionable just now. In this connection it may be said sne has an infant about six months old. There was quite a little social gathering at the lady's house a few nights ago, and the hightoned Colonel Smith, one of the company, asked how the baby was coming on. The partially deaf lady must have had the cold running in her head instead of the baby, for she replied: It worries me nearly to death. I have done everything I could to get rid of it, but it's of no use. I can tell by your looks, Colonel Smith, that you are going to have one too, just like it, pretty soon." Colonel Smith don't visit the family any more.

"I'm all Played Out."

is a common complaint. If you feel so, get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the health action of the kidneys, bowels and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. It can now be had in either dry or liquid form, and in either way is always prompt and efficient in action.—NEW BEDFORD STANDARD.

AN exchange says a suicide shot himself somewhere "near midnight." That must be a fatal part of the anatomy, but will some surgeon please tell us where a man's "midnight" is located? We are in the dark on the subject.

A LECTURER was explaining to a little girl how a lobster cast his shell when he had outgrown it. Said he: "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You cast them aside, do you not?" "Oh, no," replied the little one; "we let out the tucks."

Vegetine

For Nervousness, Sleepless Nights.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR.—I do not believe in puffing, nor would I indorse a humbug, but I consider it no more than real justice to speak well of VEGETINE, believing it to be an excellent medicine. I have used several bottles of it to my entire satisfaction and great relief from an inexplicable Nervousness which had caused me great suffering and sleepless nights, have walked the floor and resorted to different methods for relief, to no purpose. I finally thought I would give VEGETINE a trial, with little faith, I will admit; but to my surprise and great relief, a few doses convinced me that I had got hold of the right thing for my difficulty. It sent out humor from my blood that I have no doubt was the cause or the misery I had endured, and I found relief as soon as a medicine could relieve a disease of that kind. When I began its use I seldom got a night's sleep, or half a one, and my appetite was poor, and as a consequence, I was running down rapidly, but after a few doses I saw a radical change every way, and thoroughly satisfied with Vegetine and recommend it to any person suffering as I did.

Respectfully,
MRS. J. A. JOHNSON.

FEMALE WEAKNESS.—VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease; in fact there is no disease or complaint where the VEGETINE gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female weakness. It has never failed in one itstance.

Vegetine

Dizziness Liver and Kidney Complaint.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MR. H. R STEVENS:

DEAR SIR,—I have received great benefit from the use of the VEGETINE, ahd can safely recommend it for Dizziness, rush of blood to the head, and a general blood purifier. It has also been used by other members of my family for Liver and Kidney Complaints.

MRS. A. C. ULRICH.
200 Baymiller Street.

VEGETINE is the great health restorer, composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. MRS. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Why Suffer Needlessly

With the convulsing, spasmodic tortures of fever and ague and bilious remittent, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, acknowledged to be a real curative of malarial fevers, will eradicate the cause of so much suffering. No less effective is this benignant alterative in cases of constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, and in general debility and nervous weakness. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

BIBLE REVISION

The best and cheapest illustrated edition of the Revised New Testament. Millions of people are waiting for it. Do not be deceived by the Cheap John publishers of inferior editions. See that the copy you buy contains **150** fine engravings on steel and wood. Agents are coining money selling this edition. Send for circulars. Address

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ALLEN'S Brain Food cures Nervous Debility and Weaknes of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for circular to Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First Avenue, N. Y.

ONLY 25 Cents for a White Handled Two-Bladed Knife. Miniature Battery Co., Philad'a, Pa.

MIRTHFUL MORSELS, a splendid Humorous Paper on trial 3 months for 8c. Miniature Battery Co., Philad'a. Pa.

RUPTURE

Relieved and cured without the injury trusses inflict, by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S System. Office, 251 Broadway, New York. His book with photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10c. Beware of fraudulent imitators.

A MERCHANT, who is obliged to give credit frequently, had employed a clerk to collect his bills. The clerk obtained money from time to time, and religiously kept it in his own pocket. The merchant had his suspicions, and proceeded to interrogate: "I know you're very active; you've been to the men that owe me, and you have received—" "Yes, sir, I have." "But you've not paid over the money?" "No, sir; a fellow can't do everything!"

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—ED.

A BERLIN butcher has written a five-act comedy that is about to be presented in that city. The author, it is presumed, "steaks" his reputation on its success; and the actress who speaks the tenderloins will be 'dressed to kill," of course. The price of admission for choice seats will be forequarters.

DEAN RAMSAY mentioned a little boy who must have had a very unlovable father, for when he was told of Heaven, he put the question: "And will father be there?" and on his instructress answering that "Of course she would be there," the child at once sturdily replied: "Then I'll no gang."

NATURAL petroleum, deprived of its color and disagreeable odor without distillation and the aid of acids or alkalies, is what the Carboline is made from. As now improved and perfected it is a beautiful preparation, and performs all that is claimed for it as a hair restorer.

SAID BROWN: "Smith wont have so soft a thing as he has had." "I don't know," replied Robinson; "he'll have a soft thing so long as he doesn't lose his head."

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

"WHEN a man has his life insured for $100,000, is his wife justified in refusing to prepare a mustard plaster for him when he is seized with a sudden and severe attack of the cramps?"

THE schoolmarm that eloped from Omaha with a pupil was equal to the emergency. She left an unpaid board bill and a trunk nailed to the floor.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound changes weakness to strength and sickness to health.

Writing about some phenomena of optics, M. Treve mentions the fact that the flame of a lamp appears brighter, and that an upright post, shaft, or mast is seen more distinctly through a vertical than a horizontal slit, but that a house, a landscape, or the disk of the sun or moon is better observed when the slit is horizontal. Photographs present more or less clear definition according as the light passes from the kind of object exposed to the sensitive pirte through an opening or slit of a horizontal or vertical nature. The results are ascribed to the action of diffused light.

The Belgium Telephone Company have made arrangements so that any of the subscribers leaving world any evening, may be awakened at any hour the next morning by means of a powerful alarm.

Dr. W Reigler says that the quantity of rain water which finds its way to the ground along the trunks of trees is very considerable, but that some kinds of trees discharge this function better than others.

—The salary of the Emperor of Russia is $10,000,000.

To Accomodate the Public.

The proprietors of that immensely popular remedy Kidney-Wort in recognition of the claims of the public which has so liberally patronized them, have prepared a liquid preparation of that remedy for the special accomodation of those who from any reason dislike to prepare it for themselves. It is very concentrated and, as the dose is small, it is more easily taken by many. It has the same effectual action in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or bowels.—*Home and Farm.*

Give it a Trial

and you will be astonished. "Anakesis," Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy, gives instant relief and is an infallible cure for the most obstinate cases of piles. It has made the most wonderful cures of this terrible disorder. 20,000 grateful people that have used it can testify to the same. Samples with full directions sent free to all sufferers on application to "Anakesis" Depot, Box 3946, New York. Sold by all first-class druggists.

The Perfection Incubator.

The most perfect, sure and really self-regulating Hatching Machine.

Highest Prizes awarded over all Competitors wherever exhibited.

Report of the Judges on Incubators 1879 & 1880.

At the 26th Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, held at Philadelphia, September 8th to 20th, 1879.

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